

THE

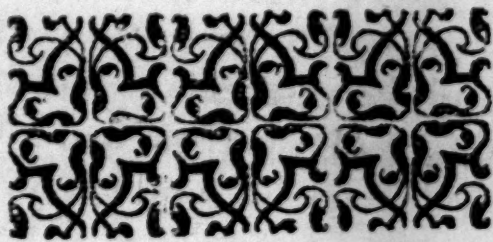
Newve Propheticall

King of BARBAR Y.

John OR Robinson

The last newves from
thence, in a Letter written of late
*from a Merchant there, to a Gentleman not long
since imployed into that cuntry
from his Maiestie.*

Containing some strange particu-
lars, of this newve Saintish Kings proceedings: and
how he hath ouerthrowne Mulley Sidan the former
King many times in Battell, as hath beene very
credibly related from such as were
eye-witnesses.



LONDON.

Printed by Tho: Creede, for Arthur Ianson.

1613.

Containing some strange parables
 And of this new Science King's proceedings: and
 how he hath overthrown Mully Sides the false
 King many times in Battle in path between
 credibly related from such as were
 eye-witnesses.



LONDON.
 Printed by Tho: Cotes, for Arthur Iordan.
 1613.



An Aduertisement to the R E A D E R.



Having receiued this letter following out of Barbary, from an honest English Merchant, who hath long time sojourned there, very religious, wise and discreet, and so knowne among the Merchants: with whom also my selfe conuersed many moneths, during my abode in that countrie; and thereafter shewing it as a matter of newes to some friends, I was at length importuned to make it common, in respect of the noueltie: est natura hominis nouitatis auida; and (as the Prouerbe is) Africa semper aliquid apportat noui. Thereby to satisfie if not all (which) was wont to be the Poets taske: Populo vt placerent quas fecisset fabulas;) yet at least wise those, who haue nought else to doe, (like those Athenians in the AEs) but either to tell or A&.17.21. heare some newes: Howbeit, I hope, it may serue to some good use also for vs Christians of these last daies, vpon whom the ends of the world are come: to see how busily the diuell acteth his last part, now in this last age of the world, and playeth his prize, for that he knoweth he hath but a short time, fortie yeeres by his owne calculation, pronouncing before hand his owne condemnation. For the Lord hath so done his maruellous workes that they ought to be had in remembrance: And so ought the diuels workes too, though in an other kind, and a

Forty yeeres
(saith this
new saintish
king or Pro-
phet of his)
and the Christ
must come to
iudgement as
in the letter.

An Aduertisement

Mat. 24. 24.

Ioh. 2. 18.

1. Theff. 2. 9.

Latere (as I may say) for he is the Ape and imitator of God (transforming himselfe into an Angell of light) neither can he doe any thing of himselfe, but by Gods permission, as he hath power, cōmission, and authoritie from him. And therein also many times he plaieth the Mountibank, obtruding for true and effectuall workings (as the Apostle tearmeth them) many false and feigned delusions. And whether true or false, his end is still to deceine, and vent his lying Arts, doctrines of diuels; and therefore in scripture worthily stiled the father of lies: and his miracles, which he worketh for confirmation thereof, lying wonders. And by these his sleightie conueiances, sometimes winding heere, sometimes there, hath this subtile serpent gon about from time to time, compassing the earth, too and fro, and walking in it to deceine the world. And not onely the world (I meane the children of disobedience and misbeleefe) but if it were possible euen the very elect. And such must bee (or rather is) the comming of Antichrist in this last age of the world, whereof we haue beene so long since forewarned: (little children it is the last time, &c.) Whose comming (as the Apostle describeth it) is by the effectuall working of Satan, with all power and signes and lying wonders, &c. And therefore God shall send them strong delusions that they should belecue lies: that all they might be damned which belecue not the truth, &c. O the miserable estate of all misbeleeuers, whom the diuell hath thus blinded to their utter condemnation, which sleepeth not. And such is the state and condition of these miserable Moores giuen ouer, beyond measure, to these idle and superstitious vanities (so David calleth them) I hate

to the Reader.

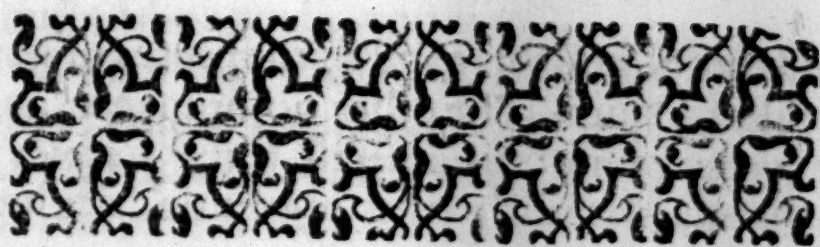
hate all them that hold of superstitious vanities) blind propheties, dreames, necromancie, and such like, wherein these Saints professe themselves, and hold the people in such awe for feare of their curses, which many times fall out accordingly: (the diuell working together) as if they were Popes, such is their soueraignetie. As by this example yee may see, one of these fanaticall Saints now become a King. Scilicet his Babylon dextris: euen by these and such like Arts, did that spirituall Babylon, at the first that great Whore spoken of in the Reue- Reue. I 7 1.
lation, that man of sinne, the sonne of perdi- 2. Thes. 2. 3.
tion, now sitting as God in the Temple of God, and shewing himselfe that he is God) under the like pretence come to the height of his supremacie, not onely making himselfe a King, but insulting euen ouer Kings and Emperors: not caring (as the Proverb is) neither for King nor Keiser, but exalting himselfe against God, and all that is called God: that is to say, Kings and Princes. Be wise now therefore ye Kings, whether Christian or Heathen, the vse is generall to all, beware of these Saints for all their hypocriticall shewe of Holinesse. Saints in profession, but Diuels in practise. His Holinesse catexochen; euen that holy one of Rome, (for so the word Saint signifieth: a Holy one) nam si hic mali est quidquam (I say no more) they are capitall enemies to the thrones of Kings. Instance this Saint who (forsooth) vnder a colour of Holinesse, and simplicitie, armed with most strong delusions, euen from the Diuell himselfe; yee see what wonders he hath wrought against Mulley Sildan, yea and what greater he promiseth: opera pretium est audire. But when that bridge appeareth
in

An aduertisement, &c.

in the mouth of the Straights, as he prophesieth, and he with all his troupes arrive in the Popes Dominions (the Pope and he in the Lists together) then we shall see whether diuell is the stronger. The Lord preserve his people from their diuellish delusions.

And so after this long Preface (too long I must needs confesse for so short a discourse, but that I could not well cut it shorter) I referre it to the censure of the wise to make use of: beeing the chiefe and maine motiue, with the aduise and approbation of some godly Persons, Preachers and others, why I haue published it. Which (if I finde acceptable) I may (perhaps) be encouraged to reuise some papers of my owne, all this while throwne aside, as touching the affaires and state of that country, falling within the compasse of my daily obseruation, during that my imployment: with other accounts of my time not altogether idle spent there, hauing now but too good a leasure (since the losse of so hopefull a Maister) for such a purpose, God send vs an other comforter. And so once more farewell gentle Reader.

I. H.



Laus Deo in Saphia,

the 9. of September. 1612.



Ood Sir, in most heartie
manier I commend mee
vnto you, with desire of
your good health and all
other content to your
hearts desire, which the
Lord graunt vnto you, A-
men.

Since my last vnto you, here is great alteration
in this gouernment, as I account you haue
vnderstood before now. And because Maister
N. and Maister F. haue beene here, and heard,
and seene what hath passed, I do referre the
discourse to conference: For I assure my selfe
they will visite you. Yet I will make bolde to
trouble you, to aduise of some particulars as
followeth. The tenth day of *May* was the
battaile betwene *Mulley Sidan*, and our new
King *Mulley Cm Hamet ben Abdela*; not faire
from *Marocus*. betwixt the mountaines, and
the Citie, both sides very strong: Yet in mans
iudgement, *Mulley Sidan* of most force in horse

B

and

Neuves from

and foote, and three and thirtie peeces of good field ordnance. The other no ordnance, and a few peccemen : his chiefeft force Larbies of Sahara, a place distant hence twentie daies iourney.

* Azagies
are a kind
of darts.

* Larbies are
the country
people dwell-
ling in tents.
Brebers those
that inhabite
the moun-
taines.

These armed with Launces, demy Launces and * Azagies, and many * Larbies that came in to him, by the way as he came, some he forced, some voluntarie. And at the day of battaile his people began to be dismaied, percciuing *Mulley Sydan*, was very strong. But he encouraged them, saying, as they had found that come to passe which formerly he told them, so now they should see the like, and bid them not feare his ordnance, for onely three peeces should goe off, and doe no harme : the rest should take fire, but not shoote a bullet, and he would be formost, and goe in the face of the ordnance, and finding his words true, then at his commaund to fall vpon his enemies.

So hauing satisfied his people with these perswasions, sent spies to know where *Mulley Sydans* ordnance lay, and so came right before it, with all his troopes. And comming within daunger, at *Mulley Sydans* commaund, they gaue fire, hauing both Moores and Christians that knew how to mannage his ordnance.

So three peeces went off, and did no hurt. But the bullets heard sing in the ayre a great height, and the rest of the ordnance tooke fire, and burnt out the powder, but shot no bullet that remained in, so comming nearer, the Muskietiers plaied vpon them, with foure
thou-

Barbary.

thousand shot, yet hurt no man.

So then they came on, and *Mulley Sidans* people gaue way and fled. They pursued them, and slue *Mulley Abaela ben Hammet*, *Alkaid Hammet*, *Benzebcere*, and many moe *Alkaides*, and betweene foure and fve thousand people. So put his people into Marocus, and lay himselfe in the field.

He hath not entered into Marocus, neither purposeth till he haue destroyed his enemies, and put peace in his country. So *Mulley Sidan* fled and came downe to Saphia, with his * *Hackam is kam*, *Abdela Kather*, *Abdela Sadocke*, and the a chiefe officer in a Citie. *Iew Benwesh*, and a few others (besides his mother and women, and luggedge) here made account to gather a head againe, and to giue a new battaile. But in vaine the *Larbies* made a faire shew and came in to him, and receiued some mony, cloth, and linnens from him, and so would haue betrayed him.

Whereupon he hauing some of his brother *Mulley Sheeks* children with him, (to make friendship with his brother) sent him his children, and wrote to him very kindly, So betweene them I account is peace. So staid heere so long as he durst: for that *Mulley Cm Hammet* pursued him. Whereby he was forced to fraight a ship of Marcelleis heere in port, with a French Ambassador, who came to him vpon busines out of France, and a Fleming that was in the roade: and tooke his Treasure and luggage, some Women and Children, some *Alcoides* and Seruants, and *Benwesh* and his followers, and went for Santa Cruz and there

Newves from

Landed in Sus : and from thence to Tarra-
dante, and there since remained, what force
he hath, or of his proceedings, we here know
not the certaintie.

* Kinred of
Mahomet
which they
challenge.

Some fewe daies after his departure, came
our new King into these parts, halfe a daies
journey from Saphia, and all the Larbies came
in to him and submitted themselues, and he
receiueth all into fauor, pardoning what passed :
For he saith, he comes to make peace, and is
sent from God, because of the euill govern-
ment of *Mulley Hammetslonnes* the * Xeriffes;
and to stablish their Prophets religion, that
was decaied, and to fight against the Christi-
ans, and recouer those parts of Christendome
the king of Spaine holds from them : as Gra-
nada, Andaluzia, &c. and tels his people they
shall yet see great wonders come to passe, where
they shall acknowledge he is sent of God; he
promiseth them Spaine, Italy, and France : and
hauing put peace in these countries, there
must now appeare a Bridge in the mouth of
the straights, which hath beene in former
time, (and so recorded in their writings) and
sunke in the sea. Now in his time it must ap-
peare to carrie over the Moores : and hauing
gained these countries, he must raigne fortie
yeeres, and then must come Christ, whom
they call *Sidie Nicer* : and he must surrender
all to him; for he must iudge the world, and
then all must end.

But for England, Flanders, or other parts
they haue not to doe, they will haue friendship
with vs, and desire trade and traffique with vs,
in

Barbary.

in loue and friendship, and would haue his myracles and acts made knowne abroade the world: I was in his * Almahalla at first foure * Or Camp. daies, and spake with him, and saw his behaviour, and found him very humble and courteous, with many good speeches; and pittying the iniuries all the Christians haue by the ill gouernment of his Predecessors, or Vsurpers as he counted them. A man of some thirtie fixe yeeres, very ciuill, very plaine in habit, a course * tucke vpon his head of died callico, * Or turban a holland Shirt, an * Alheick of lile grogram, * A long loose garment much like an Irish mantle. a plaine sword by his side, hanged with a plaine leather thong: a man of great wisdom and learning, as none like amongst them, and a good Astrologer, a great Polititian. And hath drawne vnto him *Alkaide Azus*, of whom you haue heard; the principall Councillor of the land, *Shecke Zimbie*, *Shecke Glowie*, and many other Saints and principall men: and since his comming married the Widow of *Mulley Bufferris*. And now diuers libels in Larby verse against *Mulley Sidan* and his proceedings, and of further miserie must come vnto him, till he and his race be consumed. And for his gouernment at Marocus, placed his Hackam to see euery one haue peace, and a very honest man for iustice: So Marocus is in peace and quietnes; and amongst the Larbies he demands his due, either corne, horse, cattell, or money; and telles them he comes to put peace amongst them; neither to rob them, nor yet to lose his right; not to giue them pay, but force them to serue him, as need requireth,

Newes from

if they yeelded not to such conditions, his sword should force them : he came amongst them as a guest, and was to be entertained by them, and not to giue them to gaine their fauour. By which speeches, myracles past, and policie, he hath made them all tremble; so he puts all to silence: Some content themselves, of the greatest in former time, to heare and see, shew obedience and say nothing : others change with the time, and haue great employments, and professe loyalty to him, and renounce their old Maister; what the euent may be I know not: for, we haue learned, *the hearts of Kings are in the hands of the Lord, he turneth them as riuers of waters which way he pleaseth.*

But hauing beene in his Almahalla, seeing the manner of it, his plainnesse and policie, mixt with a shew of mercy, and a kind of Saintish gouernment, I feare me it will come to passe, according to the Fable in *Aesop*, when the Frogs desired a King, a blocke was throwne downe into the water, which dash at the first made them feare him, but lying still they grew familiar, and sunned themselves vpon him, and grew in dislike; so had the Storke: But it were to be wished they would now content themselves, when peace and iustice is offered. If he doe continue, it is like to be with trouble and blood-shed; for alreadie the people begin to disobey, and the Shabenites, *Mulley Sidans* * *Cast*, are got to the Mountaines neare Marocus, and haue procured some of those * *Brebers* (as we tearme them) to ioyne with them; and one *Mulley Om Hammet Bolaffon* and

* Or Kinred,
* Mountai-
ners.

Barbary.

and these haue robbed to the gates of Marocus; whereupon this King sent forces to expell them, but found them so strong, that they durst not meddle with them: whereupon was forced to rehaile his Almahalla some fisteene daies since, and is gone towards the Mountaines, where at this present he is neere Frugo: and what hath passed since we know not, onely expect euery howre to heare some good newes that he may preuaile; but here it is greatly feared, because many of his owne people be departed from him: and those Larbies he carried a long with him out of these parts, run away and returned, so if he lose, the other be the friends of *Mulley Sidan*, and he is expected againe: But the beginning and rising of this King and his proceedings are very strange. He is a great saint and learned in the lawe, and was sought vnto by many the principallest of the Land for his blessings, and fauour, according to their superstition; he findes it in ancient bookes writ of him by way of prophecie, that such a man of that place named *Messa* (whence he is) by name *Mulley Om Hamet ben Abdela*, should be sent at this time, to put peace in the country, and to reuiue their law, and put out the race of *Mulley Sidan*, and name of Xeriffes: and so to raigne fortie yeeres till Christ come to iudgement: his beginning must be, he must strike vp a drum he should finde in that Zowie at *Missa*, and then should repaire vnto him people, to make him king. The manner of his proceedings, and what encounters he should

Newes from

should haue, and what he found written, all the Talbies and learned men now doe confesse to finde the same written in their bookes. At his beginning he put forth onely *one tent* and a *kitchen*: so resorted to him the Shorkies, a faintish people in their lawe, but otherwise in behaviour very Sauages. These without pay came to him, to the number of a hundred and fiftie, or two hundred at most; and with their helpe he brake Alhadge Lemiere, and his forces, seruants of *Mulley Sidan*, beeing five thousand strong; so more of the said Shrokies came to him, to the number of five thousand, and with them and such people as ioyned with him in the way, he ouerthrew *Mulley Sidans* forces thrice before the battell.

And so came to some strong places in the Mountaines, neuer brought to subiection in the time of *Mulley Sidan*, nor his father: Those withstood him, but hee ouercame them, and made them pay him what he demanded, serue and obey him; so forced the principallest Sheeks in the countrie to come to him. After this marched towards Marocus, and by the way was to passe a riuer; and the day before he warned his people, in passing such a riuer, no man to take vp water in their hands to drinke, if he did, he would die. After comming to the riuer wearie and hot, many not remembred, or not regarded his words, but tooke vp water in their hands, drunke, and anon after dyed, the rest all escaped, which strooke a feare into them to breake his command, and a perswasion that he is
more

Barbary.

more then a man : For they say he is their Fatamie, that is, a Sauour. Next, in comming to Morocus, diuers great Saints and Sheckes resorted together, and would goe to visite him, that they might see what he was, and vnderstand whether that which passed was true or not. So comming, after salutations, he told them they came to enquire and see what newes, and what wonders he did, and so meant to depart.

Now therefore, being men of account and Talbies he would satisfie them, that they might satisfie others. So appointed them a time to come againe, and to bring such bookes, he nominated, with them ; so they did : Then he willed them to turne to such places, and reade what they found written of him ; so they did. To wit, both his name, his beginning, and course he was to take, and withall found written seauen speciall markes, or signes, he must haue vpon his body, a wart about his right eye, a blacke tooth before, a bunch of hayre growing betweene his shoulders, a signe of a ring in the palme of his right hand, the signe of a spurte vpon the outside of his right legge ; the rest I remember not.

But these and the rest he shewed them, which seeing they did honor him, and swore to him to serue him, and to liue and die with him, or in his cause.

Next, comming to a place named Dets, in the mountaines very strong, where much people were gathered together against him, so that some of his owne people began to faint

Newes from

and be afraide : he bad them feare nothing, for that before to morrow they should see there was more with him then against him : so that night, he commanded to take vp his Almahalla and march towards that place Dets : so they did, and all night long to the thinking of all his people, there marched another Almahalla greater then theirs, and went before them : and comming to the place Dets vanished away, and at sight of it his enemies fled, left the place and goods, all to the spoile, so comming thither, had the spoile of all without fighting. This our country man M. W. affirmeth, with diuers others, vpon solemne oth to haue scene. At his being in these parts, my selfe with others went to welcome him : he entertained vs very kindly, and told vs he would shew the English what fauour he could, and permit them free trade, willing vs to take knowledge that he was sent by Gods appoyntment to relceue the oppressed, as well Moores and strangers, as Christians, and all sorts, and what we had scene and heard to aduertise, saying we should see yet more strange matters come to passe, then what had passed. His meaning as we gather is, the conquering of Spaine, France and Italy; with which opinion he possesseth the foolish and credulous Moores. Now hauing beene tedious to trouble you with such newes as the time affords (not all, but part as it comes into my memorie) I pray you take it in good part : the censure hereof I leaue to your wisdom and consideration. For my owne part, I am perswaded, they be delusions of
of

Barbary.

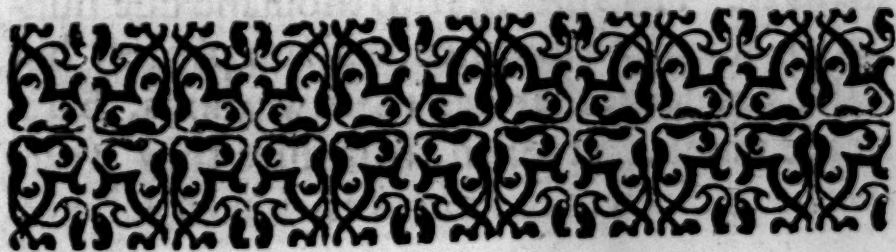
of the diuell done by witch-craft, and permitted by the Lord, to seduce them to further error: God deliuer vs Christians well from among them, and grant vs the vse, and true knowledge of his holy word preached in Christian countries which heere we want, and the vse and comfort of his holy Sacraments, to the sealing vp of our faith in Christ Iesus, *Amen.*

I am sorrie I haue nothing for remembrance, to present vnto you, but God willing when the time betters I will not be forgetfull: in the meane time, I pray you accept of these fewe lines in good part. So resting euer at your seruice, I commit you to Gods holy tuition, who blesse you in this world with health and content, and in the world to come with eternall ioy, *Amen.*

Your louing friend to command. R. S.

C 2

An



Newes from

An other letter receiued from an
*other friend, at the same time, dated the
tenth of September.*

Good Sir, pardon me, in that at my going away, I came not to take my leaue of you: the ship went downe two daies sooner than I made account off. But for all your curtesies alwaies towards me, I hartily thanke you, and remaine your debter, &c. For the state of this country, and of the warres of this new King, I know Maister S. hath enlarged you more than I can a great deale. But for all this, and the troubles *Mulley Sidan* hath had, it is thought he will be king againe, and that in short time: staying but for a new Moone to giue battaile. This Saint or king, told his Shrokies which came with him at first, his comming was to take Mazagant, Sute and Tanger, not to fight against the Moores vnlesse they would resist, and not let him take the Christian townes. He said againe, that *Mulley Sidan* and his followers were Christians, one who robbed all men without reason, killed and slue many men vpon no occasions, but in his angry minde. And withall said he dranke wine, and eate oppium, therefore said it could not be but that he was an *Vnfrony*, which amongst them they hold to be an vniust, or vngodly man, as they say we Christians are. His Shrokies two thousand five hundred, almost all footmen, with no peecces, but halfe Launces: that was their weapons, bareheaded men. Neuer in their liues they weare shert, or cloth to their backes, but an Alheike.
Which

Barbary.

Which Shrokies haue left this king, and are all gone for their country. This kings forces are of Larbies, which are horsemen: euery day they flee from him more and more. As *Alkaid Syde*, whom you know *Alkaid* of this place, is come from him with sixe hundreth horse. So that very shortly *Mulley Sidan* is expected to come heere againe. And thus with my commendations to your good selfe, and all our good friends, I commit you to the Almighty.

Yours assured to command,

G. B.

C

Since

Newes from &c.

Since the writing (and almost printing) of these two letters, there is newes come (and that for certaine as I am giuen to vnderstand) that *Mulley Sidan* is defeated againe, and hath lost this last battaile: so the Saint victorious still. What the euent of all these troubles may be it is hard to gesse. This country hauing beene so long time (euer since the death of olde *Mulley Hamet*) so vnsettled, and subiect to so manifold alterations: so many yceres, almost, so many alterations of gouernment: The crowne imperiall tossed too and fro, from one to another, as it were a tennis ball, rather then a diadem. *Non vnquam tulit documenta, fors maiora quam fragili loco starent superbi:* And that may serue for another vse: a finall vse of all, either that hath passed, or may hereafter fall out: whereof if any thing else come to my hands, worthy obseruation, I shall not withhold it, to make the rest answerable to the Preface.

FINIS.

